Registered No. M-4345

MADRAS WAR REVIEW

Vol. II | Friday, July 25, 1941 | Issue No. 30

DIARY OF THE WAR

AIR ACTIVITY OVER ENGLAND AND GERMANY

18th July.—The Royal Air Force attacked Cologne and industrial areas in the Rhineland. A supply ship was hit off the coast of France and nine German fighter planes were destroyed.

German bombers attacked Hull in North-east England.

19th July.—The Royal Air Force made a highly successful attack on an enemy convoy off the Dutch coast, destroying several vessels.

20th July.—Industrial areas in Hanover were the principal targets of the Royal Air Force, who also took a heavy toll of the enemy's coastal shipping. In all, eight ships totalling 48,000 tons were destroyed or very badly damaged.

There were only a few planes over England and little damage and no casualties were caused when bombs were dropped at two points in the Midlands.

21st July.—The Royal Air Force was again over the Rhineland in force, Cologne being the principal objective. The docks of Rotterdam were also bombed. During a daylight sweep across the Channel, a factory at Lille (in Northern France) was attacked and eight Nazi fighters destroyed.

It was revealed that 55,000 tons of Axis shipping had been destroyed by British bombers during the week-end.

22nd July.—The Royal Air Force attacked German military camps and other objectives on the west coast of Denmark as also the Rhineland and Northern France.

23rd July.—The main targets of the Royal Air Force were Frankfurt and Mannheim. Dunkrik, Ostend and Rotterdam were also raided.

Enemy planes dropped a few bombs on two towns on the East coast of England.

24th July.—Frankfurt and Mankheim were again bombed by he Royal Air Force, who also caused great havoc to enemy shipping off Norway and to enemy planes over Bethune. The German battleships *Scharnhorst* and *Gneisenau* were bombed at La Pallice and Brest respectively.

ITALY, AFRICA AND THE MEDITERRANEAN

18th July.—British patrols from Tobruk were very active and inflicted severe casualties on the enemy.

The Royal Air Force bombed the Sicilian base of Palermo, destroying one enemy cruiser, as also the Libyan harbours of Benghazi and Tripoli.

British submarines sank several vessels in the Mediterranean carrying Italian and German troops.

19th July.—The Royal Air Force was again active over Cyrenaica.

An enemy bomber was destroyed when Cyprus was raided.

Indian troops particularly distinguished themselves in patrol activities by the Tobruk garrison.

20th July.—One person was killed and 11 injured when enemy planes raided Alexandria.

Thirty persons were killed when an Italian train crashed on the viaduct near Como.

Artillery activity was reported in the Tobruk area.

The Italians admitted British air raids on Benghazi and Tripoli and the loss of one of their submarines in the Atlantic.

21st July.—The communique issued by the Allied High Command in the Middle East again paid a tribute to the work of Indian soldiers in the operations near Tobruk.

The Royal Air Force bombed Benghazi and Naples.

22nd July.—The Rome Radio denied the Moscow Radio's report of an attempt on Mussolini's life by an Italian royalist.

23rd July.—Further patrol activity by the British garrison at Tobruk was reported.

It was revealed that General Cunningham's victorious force in East Africa did not exceed 20,000 infantry and 68 guns; the defeated Italian force numbered 170,000, including 96,000 infantry and 400 guns.

24th July.—An enemy convoy was attacked by the Royal Air Force and the Fleet Air Arm off the fortified Italian island of Pantellaría when four vessels and a destroyer were hit. The Royal Air Force made another successful raid on Benghazi.

AMERICA AND THE ATLANTIC

18th July.—President Roosevelt stated at a Press Conference that the sea lanes to Iceland would be kept open and shipping protected against an attack or threat of attack.

Mr. Roosevelt conferred with his chief Naval Advisers, presumably on the Pacific situation.

20th July.—Lord Halifax, British Ambassador to the United States, in a speech at Richmond (California) emphasised Britain's resolve to make an end of Hitler and said that if American workers speeded up the shipbuilding programme, "we can bring this Nazi business to an end."

It was announced that arrangements were being made by the United States Maritime Commission to turn over a hundred oil-tankers to Britain.

21st July.—President Roosevelt, in a message to Congress, asked it to authorize the extension of the one-year period of active service in the Army for selectees, National Guardsmen and Reserves. He declared that America was in infinitely greater danger than a year ago and that unless the extension was granted, the nation would be taking a grave risk and the Army would face disintegration.

22nd July.—An American loan of 425 million dollars to Britain to pay for war supplies contracted for prior to the enactment of the Lease and Lend Act was announced in the House of Commons.

The United States House of Representatives passed the ·287 million dollars Defence Highway Bill while the Senate approved legislation permitting the President of the United States to take over private property for use in national defence.

23rd July.—Mr. Tom Mooney, the famous United States Labour leader, who opposed America's entry in the last war, came out in favour of intervention in the present conflict.

While Mr. Sumner Welles, United States Under Secretary of State, received the Japanese Ambassador, Admiral Nomura, Col. Knox, United States Secretary of the Navy, declared that the United States Pacific Fleet was in a position to carry out American policy in the Far East.

Mr. Sumner Welles, in a speech, outlined American peace aims and pleaded for an association of free nations.

President Roosevelt foreshadowed the possibility of new steps by the United States to check German infiltration into Latin America.

The United States Senate unanimously passed and sent to the White House the Bill authorizing a 545 million dollars expansion in naval shipping repair and other facilities.

24th July.—Mr. Sumner Welles, in a farmal statement, condemned Japan's move against Indo-China.

The United States War Secretary, Mr. Stimson, condemned Senator Wheeler's action, in writing to army officers and men, urging them to oppose United States' entry in the war.

The sinking of a Norwegian ship in the Atlantic, carrying Red Cross nurses to Britain, was reported.

A time-bomb was stated to have been discovered in a Japanese ship which was denied passage through the Panama Canal.

The United States House of Representatives passed the 244 million dollars Bill for providing additional Naval share facilities. The House of Representatives' Appropriations Committee recommended an outlay of eight billion dollars for the expansion of United States defence services.

RUSSIA

18th July.—The Germans claimed the capture of strategic positions in Bessarabia, including the occupation of Kishinev. There was violent fighting in Smolensk but the Soviet stated there was no change in the front. The German General Otto Lancelle was reported to have been killed in action.

19th July.—The Germans announced the capture of Novograd-Volynsk and the crossing by German and Rumanian troops from Bessarabia of the River Dneister.

The Soviet Air Force inflicted heavy losses on Nazi motorised units. It also raided several Finnish towns.

The Soviet contradicted the "absolutely mendacious and infamous invention of the Rome Radio" that the Red Army was using poisonous substances.

20th July.—M. Stalin was appointed People's Commissar for Defence, Marshal Timoshenko to be his Deputy. M. Stalin remains Premier.

The Soviet Air Force, in conjunction with the Red Navy, sank twelve enemy vessels sailing in a convoy in the Baltic.

The German High Command claimed further successes on the Finnish front and in Bessarabia, where, however, the capital, Kishinev, was said to have been left blazing by the retreating Russians.

21st July.—While the Germans claimed an advance in the Southern sector, Soviet guerilla forces were reported to be very active and to have inflicted heavy losses on the enemy.

22nd July.—Twentyone German planes were destroyed during an air raid on Moscow when only slight damage was caused. An attempted enemy air raid on Leningrad was beaten off.

It was reported that Marshal Timoshenko had recaptured Smolensk with his storm detachments.

23rd July.—While the Germans and Finns claimed some progress on the Northern front, the Soviet reiterated that there was no essential change in the position of the troops and that Smolensk remained in Russian hands.

Moscow had its second air raid but no military objective was hit. Fifteen German planes were shot down.

The Soviet published the contents of secret German documents, which were seized from the enemy, clearly indicating that Germany planned to use poison gas.

The Archbishop of Canterbury blessed the Russian people fighting for national freedom against " the evil embodied in the rulers of Germany."

24th July.—The Moscow Radio reported that Gen. Branchitsch had been removed from the Nazi High Command as also General Keitel.

Moscow was raided again by the German air force.

The Germans, calling for reinforcements from their troops in the Balkans, admitted stiff Soviet resistance.

BALKANS, TURKEY, IRAQ, IRAN, SYRIA, ETC.

19th July.—It was emphatically denied that Turkey was selling chrome to Germany and it was affirmed that the entire exportable surplus would be purchased by the United Kingdom.

20th July.—It was reported that the Allied forces were consolidating their position in Northern Syria.

21st July.—General Wilson placed Syria under Martial Law in order to round up Germans and Italians regarded as dangerous.

It was thought in Ankara that the German Foreign Ministry was planning to reorganize the Balkans by forming a new Macedonian State, consisting of Western and Eastern Thrace as well as the Dardanelles region.

22nd July.—It was announced that Dr. Clodius, the German trade envoy, would go to Ankara to negotiate a deal involving 25 million Turkish pounds.

23rd July.—Italo-Bulgarian talks in Rome related to a proposal that Bulgaria should share with Italy " the task of keeping Greece alive and reconstructing the country." The Bulgarian Premier and Foreign Minister were taking part in the conversations.

Rashid Ali, the Iraqi rebel leader, left Iran for Turkey.

Major-General John Chrystall was appointed Chairman of the Armistice Control Commission in Syria, the Vichy representative being General de Verdillac.

SHIPPING

18th July.—Mr. Harry Hopkins, Special American Envoy, stated in London that the United States was building a million tons of merchant shipping this year, six millions next year and substantially more than that in 1943.

22nd July.—The United States Maritime Commission estimated that its emergency shipbuilding programme would be 60 days ahead of schedule.

23rd July.—A German bomber that attempted to attack a British convoy, was shot down into the sea.

FAR EAST

18th July.—Lord Halifax, in a speech at San Francisco, said that he saw no reason for any Anglo-Japanese clash but Britain would not allow her interests in the Pacific to be ignored.

Prince Konoye formed a new Cabinet, dropping Mr. Matsuoka and appointing Admiral Toyada as Foreign Minister.

19th July.—The Japanese Foreign Minister announced that Japan's " basic policy " was " unchanged. "

Japanese planes carried out their 22nd raid on Chungking.

Clashes were reported between Chinese Communist forces and the Central Government forces in the Northern Provinces of Shanshi and Shantung.

The announcement that Admiral Jean Decoux, the Vichy Governor-General of Indo-China, was to return to Hanoi from Saigon with the whole of his staff was responsible for a crop of rumours about Japanese pressure on Indo-China.

It was officially announced that Thailand and Indo-China had reached an agreement on the exchange of currencies in the territory ceded to the former under the armistice.

21st July.—The Japanese Cabinet conferred with the High Command of the National Defence Services, the Prime Minister presiding.

Train services in Korea were reported to have been cut down for military reasons.

22nd July.—Disquieting reports came from Japan where a large-scale mobilization was stated to be proceeding. While the Foreign Minister gave assurances of continued friendship to Axis Ambassadors, the Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, who had given the most categorical assurances to the British Ambassador regarding Japan's policy towards Indo-China, was relieved of his office at his own request.

23rd July.—Japan was reported to have imperatively demanded of Vichy the cession of strategic bases in Indo-China. Censorship was imposed in Japan on radio and cable communication.

Mr. Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, contradicted Japanese reports of British designs on Indo-China and Thailand.

Certain Japanese circles charged the United States with discrimination against Japanese vessels by preventing their passage through the Panama Canal.

The Chinese Foreign Minister, Dr. Quo Tai-chi welcomed Britain's assurance to help China defend her freedom.

24th July.—American press reports stated that Vichy had yielded to Japan and ceded naval and military bases in Indo-China.

New visa regulations closed Japan to all foreigners except the Chinese.

Japanese warships were reported to be in Camranh Bay.

VICHY

19th July.—Changes were announced in the Vichy Cabinet, M. Pierre Puchen taking the post of Minister of the Interior.

Admiral Darlan received the Japanese Ambassador while Admiral Leahy, the United States Ambassador, was received by Marshal Petain in the presence of Admiral Darlan.

22nd July.—Various acts of sabotage were reported from occupied France; and the Paris Police Chief offered a reward of 20,000 francs to anybody who could hand over to the military authorities those responsible for a disaster to an army train resulting in the death of many German officers and soldiers.

23rd July.—"We shall perhaps again have to defend our colonies," said Marshal Petain, obviously referring to Indo-China.

24th July.—Free French authorities repudiated the concessions made by Vichy to Japan.

OCCUPIED COUNTRIES

18th July.—A Russo-Czech Agreement was signed in London under which the two countries agreed to exchange diplomatic representatives and to carry on the common struggle against Germany.

20th July.—Mr. Winston Churchill, in a message to the people of the occupied countries, broadcast from London, announced the mobilization of the "V" Army. He said, that the "V" was a portent of the fate awaiting Nazi tyranny.

It was announced that King George of the Hellenes and M. Tsouderos, President of the Greek Council of Ministers, would shortly reach Britain from South Africa.

22nd July.—Many brawls were reported in the occupied territory in South-East Europe between German soldiers and their allies—the Italians, Bulgarians, Rumanians, etc.

23rd July.—The announces on the German-controlled Dutch Wireless threatened dire penalties against pro-British demonstrations like those of the Rotterdam citizens who cheered and cried for joy when the Royal Air Force was overhead.

Scout groups in Czechoslovakia were ordered to be dissolved by the German authorities because their belts contained the monogram "V", the symbol of Allied victory.

NEUTRAL COUNTRIES

18th July.—General Franco, addressing the National Council of the Falange, expressed sympathy with the Axis and made a violent attack on the Soviet Union.

While Mr. De Valera reiterated Eire's decision to defend her neutrality at all costs, Mr. Dillon, Deputy Leader of the Opposition in the Dail, entered a forceful plea for aid to Britain.

21st July.—The Bolivian Government declared a state of siege throughout the Republic as a result of a Nazi *putsch* in Bolivia. At the same time, the German Minister received an order to leave the country in 24 hours. Many Nazi sympathizers were rounded up.

22nd July.—It was disclosed in Washington that the United States had promised full support to Bolivia in the event of any international incident arising from the exposure of Nazi designs and the expulsion of the German Minister.

The German Government ordered the Bolivian *Charge d'Affaires* in Berlin to leave within three days.

Four Nazi journalists were charged in Buenos Aires with murder and robbery.

23rd July.—It was disclosed that over a hundred persons had been recently arrested in Switzerland, including a few foreigners, on charges of endangering Swiss neutrality.

24th July.—Bombs were dropped by unidentified planes on an area in Eire.

Mr. Anthony Eden, replying to General Franco's recent speech, warned Spain against alienating Britain.

WAR IN THE AIR

The following are the details of the British raids from home bases on enemy territory in Europe, ascertained by competent authorities, for the week ending 15th July 1941:—

Figures of aircraft losses include those incurred during British patrols (not specifically mentioned) over West European coastal waters.

Date.	Targets.	British losses.	Enemy losses.
July 9, Wednesday.	R.A.F. day bomber-and-fighter sweeps over English Channel and N. France, including raid on Lille.	8 day fighters (1 pilot safe).	13 day fighters.
	R.A.F. night bomber raids on factories and railways at **Aachen**; industries and communications at **Osnabruck**; Bielefeld; Munster; docks at Ostend.	4 night bombers.	
July 10, Thursday.	R.A.F. day bomber-and-fighter sweeps over English Channel and N. France, including raids on railway siding and chemical works at Choques, near Bethune; docks and shipping at **Cherbourg** and **Le Havre** (6 ships totalling 20,000 tons sunk).	9 day fighters (2 pilots safe) 2 day bombers.	16 day fighters.
	R.A.F. night bomber raids on **Cologne** and other industrial targets in W. Ruhr and Rhineland; invasion bases at Ostend, Calais and Boulogne.	2 night bombers.	1 night fighter.
July 11, Friday.	R.A.F. day bomber-and-fighter sweeps over English Channel and N. France, including raids on railways at Hazebrouck; shipyards at Le Trait, west of Rouen; dive-bombers dispersed on aerodromes.	4 day fighters.	9 day fighters.
	R.A.F. night bomber raids on naval base at **Wilhelmshaven** and targets in N. W. Germany; German minesweeper set on fire off north-west coast of France.		
July 12, Saturday.	R.A.F. day bomber-and-fighter sweeps over English Channel and N. France, including raids on railways and canals at **St. Omer**; patrol vessels off Dutch coast; gun emplacements on Walcheren Is.	2 day fighters. 1 day bomber.	6 day fighters.
	R.A.F. night bomber raids on **Bremen** and targets in N. W. Germany.	2 night bombers.	
July 13, Sunday.	R.A.F. night bomber raids on **Bremen**; **Vegesack**; industrial targets in N. W. Germany; docks at Amsterdam and Ostend; oil storage tanks at Rotterdam.	1 night bomber.	1 night fighter.
	R.A.F. offensive night patrols over aerodromes in N. France.		
July 14, Monday.	R.A.F. day bomber-and-fighter sweeps over English Channel and N, France, including raids on railway yards at Hazebrouck; factory, troops, railways, docks and shipping at Cherbourg (6,000-ton ship damaged); docks and shipping at Le Havre (6.000-ton ship damaged); enemy convoy off Frisian Is. (Ships of 6,000 and 3·000 tons and escort vessel of 1,200 tons hit.)	4 day fighters. (2 pilots safe) 2 day bombers.	8 day fighters.
	R.A.F. night bomber raids on docks and industrial plant at **Bremen**; industrial targets at **Hanover**; docks at Rotterdam.	5 night bombers.	
July 15, Tuesday.	R.A.F. night bomber raids on **Duisburg-Ruhrort** and other industrial objectives in the Ruhr.	3 night bombers.	1 night fighter.
	R.A.F. night fighter attacks on aerodrome in N. France.		

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NEWS OF THE WEEK

THE WEEK

Japan has given a twenty-four hour ultimatum to Indo-China demanding naval and air bases in South Indo-China. The ultimatum has been denied, but it is reported that naval and air facilities have been given to Japan as well as permission to maintain troops in South Indo-China.

There are two events of importance to be recorded in regard to Russia. M. Stalin has been appointed the Defence Commissar and he will be assisted by Marshal Timoshenko, Commander-in-Chief of the Central Front, and M. Peresipkui, formerly Commissar of Posts and Telegraphs, as Vice-Commissars of Defence. There is some significance in the appointment of political leaders and military commissars in the army who were formally abolished in August last year after the Finnish war though, however, political control has continued in some form or another. Military commanders are so much absorbed in military matters that they have no time to attend to political matters. These commissars and political directors are expected to maintain the morale of the army and deal with the danger of fifth columnists and enemy inspired defeatism.

A Russo-Czech Agreement has been signed, providing for exchange of diplomatic representatives of the two Governments and for arrangements for war against Germany. National Czecho-Slovakia military units will be formed in Russia and these units will work under Soviet Military High Command.

General Franco has broken his silence by attacking Russia in a recent speech. Though he said that Spain's sympathy was with the Axis, he stated that there was no change in Spain's foreign policy. Spain, for the first time, he declared, was master of her own fate. Mr. Anthony Eden has warned Spain that if she does not want further economic assistance from Great Britain the latter will not proceed with the plan for such aid, in the absence of good-will. Future policy will depend on the actions and attitude of the Spanish Government.

An announcement of some importance relates to a new type of heavy infantry tank now being produced on mass scale in Great Britain. This has been named "Churchill." Its main features are heavy armour, maximum protection to the crew, great speed and terrific gun power.

It has been announced that America has granted to Great Britain a loan of 425 million dollars for war supplies contracted prior to the enactment of the Lease and Lend Act. The loan is for the purpose of providing Great Britain with exchange to be used towards paying for war supplies. It is another indication of the readiness of the United States to extend all the help she can to Great Britain.

Another reshuffle in the British Cabinet has been announced. Such changes during war time are quite common and necessary for adapting the administration to the rapidly changing conditions under the stress of war. The changes are—

Mr. R. A. Butler, President of the Board of Education.

Mr. Brendan Bracken, Minister of Information.

Mr. Duff Cooper, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, to be entrusted with a special mission in the Far East.

Lord Hankey, Paymaster-General.

Mr. R. K. Law, Under Secretary of State of the Foreign Office.

Mr. F. D. Sandys, Financial Secretary of the War Office.

Mr. E. Thurtle, Under Secretary of the Ministry of Information.

Mr. Herewald Ramsbotham, Chairman of the Unemployment Assistance Board.

Mr. Harold Nicholson, Governor of the B.B.C.

Colonel G. S. H. Watt, Prime Minister's Parliamentary Private Secretary.

Sir Hugh Seely, Additional Parliamentary Under Secretary of State of the Air Ministry.

SHIPPING

The battle of the Atlantic is, of course, being waged fiercely, but the public will note with satisfaction the fact that the situation has definitely improved. Of course, regular announcements of British losses will not be

made hereafter in order to avoid giving valuable information to the enemy. But if we examine the shipping figures for June it is found that the drop in the losses on those of May has been 132,000 tons. They are the lowest since January, Great Britain having lost 52 British ships of 282,284 tons, the Allies having lost 19 ships of 82,727 tons and neutrals having lost 8 ships of 18,285 tons, the total figure being 329,296 tons. The average of the number of ships lost also came down in June from 27 to 20. The total shipping losses are 7,118,122 tons, Britain's shipping losses being 4,605,132 tons out of a pre-war total of over 21 million tons. It is calculated that about 2 million tons of shipping would have been built up by Britain since the outbreak of the war. What may the reasons be for this improvement. They are :—

(1) More German submarines are being sunk;

(2) aerial bombing of Germany's submarine bases and German dockyards have achieved a good measure of success;

(3) Germany has fewer surface raiders than before; *Bismarck* has been sunk and *Scharnhost, Gneisenau, Lutzow* and *Prinz Eugeen* are lying immobilised; and

(4) the great help afforded to Britain by American patrols has not a little been responsible for this favourable situation and the extension of the patrol to Iceland will be of additional use to Great Britain because very heavy losses have been incurred in the northern waters.

What are the figures of enemy shipping? Until July 10 the total losses had amounted to 3,391,000 tons. For the four weeks ending July 10 the losses amounted to 180,000 tons, the loss for the preceding month having been 299,000 tons. To these figures must be added another 100,000 tons of shipping put out of action at Rotterdam. A million tons of shipping are either laid up in neutral harbours or have been seized by the United States and South American Republics. Thus it is stated that while more than a half of the Axis prewar shipping tonnage is now out of action, Great Britain has lost between a quarter and a fifth of her pre-war tonnage.

WAR IN THE AIR

The tremendous increase in the fighting power of the Royal Air Force is having its effect on German war production. The Ruhr has had very frequent visits by British bombers and a German newspaper had said: "The destiny of the Ruhr is the destiny of Germany." It is known that between June 16 and July 10, the R.A.F. has dropped a thousand tons of bombs on Cologne which had been raided 55 times in 1940 and more than 500 tons on Bremen which had experienced 52 raids last year. The Ruhr, which is responsible for 73 per cent of Germany's total output of hard coal, 71 per cent of her coke, 69 per cent of her steel ingots and castings and more than 40 per cent of her electric power, received 2,000 tons during the same period.

As the nights are growing longer the night bombers of Great Britain are able to penetrate further and further into Germany. A fact that should be remembered is that the R.A.F. has more and better bombers now than was the case last winter. Britain's home production is increasing and this is being added to, to the extent of 300 American-made war planes each month, 3,500 of which have arrived safely in England already. Another fact that must be borne in mind is, Britain and America unlike Germany, which is only improving on old types of aircraft, are producing numerous entirely new types of aircraft, designed to meet new situations. It looks almost as if the inferiority in the air of Great Britain at the beginning of the war was not altogether a disadvantage.

The other day a description was given in Parliament of a new fighter which can fly at 40,000 feet, far beyond the range of anti-aircraft fire and search-lights. Of course, the German bombers have been over Britain's aircraft factories, but the damage has been very slight, while the German factories have had 14 months bombardment by the Royal Air Force and there is positive proof that, besides such losses as have been incurred by Germany in the factories, 6,000 German planes have been definitely destroyed by British and 1,500 by Allied action. It should also be borne in mind that daylight bomber and fighter sweeps over communications and supply vessels in Germany have compelled a large number of German pilots to return to Northern France from where they have been sent to the eastern front. Nevertheless, as recent statistics have shown, the R.A.F. has superiority in the air and by these sweeps it has given tangible aid to Russia. Sir Archibald Sinclair stated in the House of Commons on Wednesday: "We are compelling the enemy to maintain a large Air Force in the West to resist our growing assault." The incidental gain has been that fewer air raids have been made over Great Britain. In June only 175 men, 160 women and 64 children under 16 years of age, i.e., altogether 399 people, were killed, while 461 were injured. To the end of June 1941 18,314 people were killed in air raids, compared with 23,960 killed in the second part of last year.

Besides these attacks on land the aircraft of the Bomber Command had worked on enemy shipping. From March 12 to July 16, 250 enemy ships had been bombed of which more than half had been sunk. As is well known, in the raid on Rotterdam on July 16, 17 vessels of 10,000 tons were put out of action and five more of 5,000 tons were severely damaged.

JAPAN MOVES SOUTH

A serious move has been made in the Far East. Japan has demanded from Indo-China authorities the lease of air and naval bases in South Indo-China. The twenty-four hours ultimatum, which has been denied, is also said to demand complete occupation of Indo-China by Japanese troops. The Vichy authorities are stated to have given naval and air facilities as well as permission to maintain troops on an assurance that sovereignty will not be effected. Though Marshal Petain spoke of France having to defend her colonies, he has not been able to resist the pressure of Germany to give in to Japanese demands. Plans, it is said, had been prepared for a move against Indo-China immediately, should Vichy be obstinate, involving the occupation of Camranh Bay and landing of troops at Saigon.

The ostensible reason for this move is that Great Britain has some unspecified designs in Indo-China—an example of totalitarian tactics preceding aggression with which the world has become only too painfully familiar. Mr. Anthony Eden has clearly and categorically denied this innuendo. Speaking in the House of Commons on Wednesday he said :—

" I welcome this opportunity, therefore to state that the alleged designs of Great Britain in both these countries are entirely non-existent. As regards Indo-China, our relations have been much restricted since the collapse of France, though a limited amount of trade continues. As regards Thailand, our policy is governed by our Treaty of Non-Aggression with that country. It is not designed to obtain exclusive advantage and it is not directed against a third party, except in so far as such a third party may attempt to interfere with our neighbourly relations, political, economic and otherwise, which have always existed between Great Britain and Thailand. "

America has denounced Japan as an aggressor country and as desiring the *status quo* in the Pacific by duress and threat of force. Great importance should be attached to the statement of Mr. Sumner Wells on Thursday that this move constituted preparation for further " movements of conquest in the adjacent areas and that the facilities granted in South Indo-China would " endanger peaceful use by peaceful nations of the Pacific." The safety of the Phillipines and security of the United States, he declared, would be jeopardized by this action. The Phillipines and the Dutch East Indies are fully prepared to meet any developments.

So far as Great Britain is concerned, Mr. Eden's statement should satisfy all reasonable people about the absolute untruth of the allegation on which Japan is said to base its action. For the rest, great satisfaction is felt in Malaya with the statement of Air Chief Marshal Sir Robert Brooke Popham, Commander-in-Chief in the Far East : " We are fully prepared, come what may. We are confident that, whatever the British forces in the Far East may be called upon to perform, it will not find us wanting." As for America, reports about any immediate action against Japan should be taken with the greatest possible reserve. But it is reasonable to expect that joint Anglo-American action in the economic field is very likely and it is possible that the United States may stop gold purchases, freeze Japanese assets and completely stop the export of essential commodities to Japan.

There are also reports that the southern drive is only a smoke screen for activities contemplated against Siberia, towards which large Japanese troops are said to be moving. But it is not probable that Japan will do so unless she feels that Russia is definitely breaking down in the Russo-German war.

WAR IN THE AIR—(*Continued from Page* 5)

The following are the figures of losses of aircraft due to enemy air raids on Britain, ascertained by competent authorities, for the week ending 15th July 1941 :—

Figures of aircraft losses include those incurred during enemy attacks (not specifically mentioned) on shipping in North-West European waters.

Date.	British losses.	Enemy losses.
July 9	Nil.	4 night bombers.
July 10	Nil.	1 night fighter (Me. 109 F. crashed in Kent) ; 2 night bombers.
July 11	Nil.	1 day bomber.
July 12	Nil.	..
July 13	Nil.	2 night bombers.
July 14	Nil.	2 day bombers.
July 15	Nil.	..

GERMAN CAMPAIGN IN RUSSIA

MONTH'S EVENTS IN REVIEW

On Sunday, July 22, the German campaign in Russia entered its second month. The invaders made fairly rapid progress at first, forcing the Soviet troops practically out of all territory occupied by the Russian Government after hostilities had broken out between the Allies and Germany (in 1939). The foresight of M. Stalin in securing the buffer states of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania and a large slice of Eastern Poland as well as Bessarabia has stood in good stead the Russian forces now opposing the German advance towards Leningrad and Moscow. The Russians have inflicted heavy punishment on the Germans for entering these territories on the borders of Russia proper. It was only after 26 days of fierce fighting that the Germans began to feel their way in Russian territory.

In the northern sector, they are now definitely threatening Pskov and Novgorod—not to be confused with Novograd-Volynsk, south of Minsk on the old Russian-Polish border. These two towns are about 125 miles south of Leningrad, Pskov on the Latvian-Russian border and Novgorod about 120 miles north-east of Pskov. A strong Russian army bars the way to Leningrad; and it is clear that the Finns in the Lake Ladoga region under Marshal Mannerheim still hesitate to challenge this army though the Germans have vicariously claimed several successes for their allies.

SMOLENSK IN RUSSIAN HANDS

It has taken the Germans in the Central sector a whole month to traverse the 130 odd miles of territory in White Russia leading to the industrial town of Smolensk, about 200 miles to the west of Moscow. The Germans claim to have taken Smolensk and advanced beyond it but the latest Russian communiques speak of severe fighting round Smolensk itself. And Marshal Timoshenko is reported to have recaptured the town itself with his storm detachments. The Germans advanced in a wide front across the demarcation line in Poland on June 22, and they rapidly overran the Polish territory. In the first place, they announced the encirclement and capture of a large number of Russian troops in Lithuania and the Bialystok area. The Russians, however, state that these forces are fighting a guerilla action behind the German lines.

The German and Rumanian forces in the southern sector, which have as their objective the Ukraine capital city of Kiev, are still in Bessarabia. The Germans, it is true, took Lwow but they met with such severe resistance that they abandoned the line and developed a new thrust from Luck towards Kiev. It is evident that the Russians anticipated a German attack in the south and made elaborate preparations to meet it. The Rumanians now claim to have occupied Kishinev (Chisinan in Rumanian), the capital of Bessarabia, while the Germans have also announced the capture of Novograd-Volynsk, just inside Russia proper, which they reached on 4th July.

Incidentally it may be noted that, following the instructions given by M. Stalin, the Russians are destroying every single thing of value before retiring. Kishinev, for instance, was completely set on fire before the Russians evacuated it. And the Russian guerilla forces, in the areas occupied by the Germans, are performing prodigies of valour and taking a heavy toll of German troops and munitions.

LONG WAY OFF FROM OBJECTIVES

Thus, after a month of very fierce fighting, the Germans are still a long way off from their three main objectives of Leningrad, Moscow and Kiev. And the attack on the "Stalin Line" itself still hangs fire though the Germans have periodically claimed to have breached it at several points.

But this is not to say that the Russian position is not exposed to serious danger. German tank thrusts have made three marked bulges or salients in the Russian front—in the region of Pskov-Porkhov, near Smolensk and lastly towards Kiev. But the Soviet forces are not committing the mistakes of the French last year; they are doing everything to hold the main body of the motorized troops while the advanced armoured columns, the spear-heads, are dealt with by counter-tank action. But Hitler is recklessly throwing men and machines into the fray and the Nazi drive intc Russia proper has attained a disquietingly large depth in the Smolensk region. The Germans claim to have widened the gap between Vitebek and Mobilev of which Smolensk is the centre; they are obviously determined to prevent the Russians closing in behind the advanced tanks and cutting them off from the main body of the German troops. A similar situation prevails in the region between Novograd-Volynsk and Kiev. Everything depends on the ability of the Red Army to hold the German motorized divisions while rounding up the advanced tank columns.

It is instructive to compare the progress made by Napoleon in 1812 with that of the Germans now. After crossing the frontier into Russia on June 24—Hitler's troops marched in on June 22 this year—Napoleon reached Smolensk on August 16 after vainly trying to encircle the Russians in much the same fashion as the Nazis. Thanks to the mechanization of the modern army, the Germans are in advance of Napoleon's time-table but they too, have so far failed to administer the mortal blow to the Russians.

(Continued on Page 20)

"V" FOR VICTORY CAMPAIGN

MOBILIZING EUROPE'S "INVISIBLE ARMY"

The "V" for Victory campaign formally inaugurated by Mr. Churchill is part of the war of nerves carried on in occupied territories simultaneously with the air war. July 20 was the date which Colonel Britton, who broadcasts regularly from the British Broadcasting Corporation to enemy occupied countries, fixed for the opening of the "V" campaign in those countries. Colonel Britton —the man who hovers over Europe like a cloud menacing with a thunderstorm the Nazi regime in the conquered lands—hovers over London in a fashion almost as vague. He broadcasts—but the British Broadcasting Corporation will disclose nothing of him. There is a rumour that he is in M-15 (the Bureau of Military Intelligence) but M-15 plainly disclaims any knowledge of him. Another version gives him the title "Head of Counter Espionage" but the War Office flatly denies any cognizance of him. There are two other versions; one says he is Air Adviser to the Foreign Office and the other that he is the Foreign Adviser to the Air Ministry. Again both these reports are denied in official quarters. In the meantime, at his behest, the symbol "V" is scrawled on half the walls of Europe; streets are littered with paper cut into "V" shape; cigars sliced into diagonals to form the letter "V". According to a despatch from Copenhagen, the Nazis at first took stern steps in Denmark to repress the use of the Allies' Victory signal "V". One man, it is reported, was sent to prison for 40 days for writing "Victory" on an office occupied by the German military authorities. And well might the Nazis fear that symbol. "The 'V' sign is portent of the fate awaiting Nazi tyranny" said Mr. Churchill in a message to occupied countries on the 20th July.

MESSAGE TO OCCUPIED COUNTRIES

Broadcasting at 10 o'clock the same night, Colonel Britton said: "I come to the studio to-night with a message for all the occupied countries. It is just past midnight—July 20 —and the mobilization of the V army has begun. The message to you is from the British Prime Minister, Mr. Winston Churchill. Here it is: The "V" sign is the symbol of the unconquerable will of the occupied territories and a portent of the fate awaiting Nazi tyrrany. As long as the peoples of Europe continue to refuse all collaboration with the invader, it is sure that his cause will perish and Europe will be liberated.' That is Mr. Churchill's July 20th message to you. I have said that the mobilization of the vast army has begun. At this moment, men and women all over Europe are dedicating themselves to the continuation of this war against Nazi Germany until the 'V'—the sign of victory and freedom—is triumphant. In a few minutes, there will be millions of new 'Vs' on walls, doors and pavements all over Europe. It is dark now. If you listen, you may hear distant bugles sounding the 'V' rhythm, drums tapping or a train whistle sounded by one of your comrades. Darkness is your chance too. Put your 'V' up as a member of this vast army. Do it during daytime too. Your friends will be doing it from one end of Europe to the other. Do not forget the 'V' sound. Tap it out so that your comrades of the 'V' army hear it and the Germans hear it too. They must pretend that they like it but they do not. One word more —the 'V' army must be a disciplined army. When the moment comes, it will act in such a way that the Germans are powerless. To-day we sign on. Good luck to you."

Earlier, Colonel Britton had stated that the act of establishment in the "V" army, Europe's invisible army of many millions, is simple.

"You are asked to do two things. Firstly, to take a vow at the earliest moment on Sunday, July 20th, to continue faithfully this fight in the best way you can for your country's independence and honour and that of the other nations enslaved by the Nazi Germans. Secondly, you are asked to take every opportunity on this Sunday to demonstrate to the Germans the mobilization of the 'V' army by putting 'Vs' on the wall and everywhere you can put them and by beating out the 'V' sound whenever you get a chance. Let 'V' be splashed from one end of Europe to the other. Good luck to you."

GERMANS' CHAGRIN

The degree of anxiety manifested by Germany because of the widespread character of the campaign was indicated by Dr. Goebbels' attempt to appropriate the "V" sign for his own purposes. To make "V" stand for Victory, the German propaganda department has produced the practically unknown word *Viktoria* which the German dictionaries define as a foreign word. The equal German word for it is *Seig*. Widespread blazoning of the anti-German "V" for Victory sign was admitted by the German radio. That radio claimed that "V" stood for *Viktoria*. The German radio stated "In Prague, the sign appears on walls, in cinemas, on tramcars and buses and recently it was printed across newspapers. The same thing happened in Cracow, Warsaw and in other Polish towns, in Denmark, Norway, Holland and Belgium and in short, everywhere where German troops are. In Paris, there suddenly appeared huge streamers on the Eiffel Tower which bore the 'V' sign and postcards with the sign were in great

(*Continued on Page* 12)

AMERICA AND THE CRISIS

THE ATLANTIC

America feels that there is a threat to her safety both in the Atlantic and in the Pacific and is preparing to meet such emergencies as may arise. She has already taken three important measures.

(1) President Roosevelt has re-asserted the ancient American doctrine of freedom of the seas.

(2) He has asked the American Fleet to defend the Western Hemisphere by extending its patrols far into the Atlantic. *The London Times* has characterised his action "as nothing less than a transformation of the United States from a Continental into an Oceanic Power."

(3) Reports had reached America of German troop concentrations and invasion practice in the northern ports of Norway. Recently measures had also been taken in Bergen which had raised the suspicion that secret manoeuvres were being held. Further, German broadcasts in the Icelandic language have been stressing the Nordic bond between the Germans and the people of Iceland. The authorities of the United States forestalled the contemplated German thrust from the north by the way of Iceland, Greenland and Newfoundland, by sending her troops to Iceland, which is 600 miles from the Scottish ports. This means that the duty has devolved on the American Fleet of protecting American ships up to 3,000 miles across the Atlantic, an area considered by Germany as a combat zone. These steps are, of course, in addition to the enactment of the Lease and Lend Act enabling America to send 7 million dollars worth of war supplies of every description to Great Britain and other countries in war with Germany, the leasing of 50 destroyers from her Navy and the provision of many hundreds of tons of shipping monthly to Great Britain and sending war-planes of the latest types and ammunition. There is, of course, an apprehension that there may be a German thrust to the south on America by way of Dakar and Brazil. This point is now being actively discussed both in Great Britain and in America and various suggestions are being made such as lending a naval base in South Africa south of the Gambia.

THE PACIFIC

America is no less interested in her security in the Pacific. It is possible that Hitler thought that American pre-occupation with Japan in the Pacific would prevent any initiative being taken in the Atlantic. Germany has been disappointed in that hope. On the other hand, the United States Government have promised aid to Russia in the war against Germany, of course, care being taken to have this done without throwing Japan into the Axis camp. It is significant that America has not yet declared that a state of war exists between Russia and Germany and this means, of course, that American vessels would continue to carry war materials to Vladivostock. Japan wants large quantities of rubber and tin and she may not like the conversion of Vladivostock into an American supply base for these articles. The German and Italian press have been asking Japan to proclaim a security zone including Vladivostock, but Germany has also, to all intents and purposes, been bringing pressure on Japan to move south against Indo-China, the Dutch East Indies and Singapore, in the expectation that a war might be provoked, relieving Germany of American and British pressure. But America, as England, is here again prepared to meet any contingency because she is quite aware of the nature of the motives inspiring Germany in her relations with Japan. American statesmen have been saying that there is no reason whatever why the relations between Japan and America should deteriorate. The position has been neatly analysed by Lord Halifax who stated the other day in discussing the Far Eastern situation, that it was the settled policy of the British Government "and I have no doubt of the United States Government, to do all in their power to preserve peace in the Pacific. There is not the slightest desire on their part to pick a quarrel with Japan and, provided she is willing to approach questions which affect her in the Far East with due regard to the rights of other interested Powers. I cannot see why any difficulty need arise which might lead to a clash. But no one should make the mistake of thinking that, under the pressure of the European struggle, Britain would be prepared to allow her legitimate rights and interests in other parts of the world to be ignored or set aside. There are certain nations which cannot be intimidated or bullied into accepting action by other powers which might be against their own best interests."

THE PRESIDENT'S WARNING

President Roosevent has again warned the American public against the German threat to America. Here are a few points which he made in his message to the Congress on Monday last:—

(1) "The international situation is not less grave but far more grave than it was a year ago. It is so grave in my opinion and in the opinion of all who are conversant with facts that the Army should be maintained at effective strength and without dimunition of its effective numbers in a complete state of readiness."

(2) Effective strength of the Army should be maintained during the coming year and training should be given to as many additional Americans as possible because it would be a

(*Continued on Page* 15.)

GUARDING THE GATES

AMERICAN TROOPS IN ICELAND

Iceland is 3,000 miles from New York. American forces have been sent to help Britain in guarding Iceland from Axis attack.

Suez is 2,300 miles from Karachi. On the same well-founded principle of defence in depth, India's soldiers help their British comrades-in-arms to hold this vital outpost.

Between Europe and India lie Middle Eastern countries whose security from Axis ambitions is bound up with the security of India herself. Enemy attempts, whether by force or intrigue or bribery, to seize such countries, to cut communications and establish bases for further attacks, must be met and defeated. They have been met and defeated in Iraq and in Syria.

Britain has no more intention of "attacking" Middle Eastern countries than America has of "attacking" the Atlantic Ocean. Both areas, of land and sea, must be guarded from Hitler's depredations and kept open for the legitimate purposes of all who move and trade across them.

In terms of time and space the Battle of the Atlantic is a far vaster operation than the struggle in Russia. The area in which it is fought is one of 40 million square miles—the hunting down of the *Bismarck* alone took place over an area of 5 million square miles.

The great contest between commerce protection and commerce destruction has been proceeding now without a pause for nearly 100 weeks. "On any one day," said Mr. Churchill recently, "there are 2,000 ships at sea sailing for the Allied cause, and between 300 and 400 of them are in the danger zone."

FORESTALLING THE NAZIS

Hitler had long had his eye on Iceland. Six months before the war began he tried to bully the Icelanders into giving him an air-base on their soil, but they refused.

In May 1940, when the Germans had seized Norwegian bases and were about to fall upon Holland and Belgium, British reinforcements were sent to help the small Iceland police force to hold the island against Nazi designs.

More recently, with the Battle of the Atlantic beginning to run against him and the tide of American supplies to Britain mounting higher, Hitler looked again toward Iceland.

In German hands Iceland could be a base of the first importance not only for commerce raiding by sea and air in the North Atlantic, but also for an attack on the American continent via Greenland.

There is one more temptation for the German jack-boot—Iceland has a free parliament

So German broadcasts in Icelandic began to talk at length of the "Nordic bond" between the peoples of Germany and Iceland. German troops in Northern Norway prepared to inflict Nordic bondage on Iceland by holding invasion practices. A large area of Norway was made a military zone, and residents were forbidden to look out of their windows.

But London and Washington knew. The Government of Iceland also recognized their danger. American help came in time, and Dr. Goebbels could only storm: "President Roosevelt's action unmasks him as an ally of Bolshevism and as a Yankee imperialist who rapes small nations on the European continent."

"V" FOR VICTORY CAMPAIGN—*(Continued from Page 10)*

demand throughout occupied France." Dr. Goebbels does not explain why, until now, the people who chalked the sign on walls should have thought it highly necessary to do it at night or why occupied countries longing for German victory should have expressed their hopes in such unlikely places as on the backs of German officers. And Colonel Britton promptly replied to the Germans by asking their Propaganda Minister to turn to the New Testament—"If you have got a Bible"—Book V, Chapter V, Verse V, which reads: "And Ananias, hearing these words, fell down and gave up the ghost; and great fear came on all them that heard these things."

IN AMERICA

High on the Indiana County Court House in the United States of America, a ten-foot aluminium coloured 'V' was placed 300 feet above the heads of the curious townfolk who were quick to grasp its significance. The sign was bathed in floodlights. "The most amazing piece of propaganda devised in this war" in one American radio commentator's description of the 'V' for Victory Campaign. *The New York Herald Tribune* declares, "For those in occupied territories, German capitulation to the 'V' must come as a pure joy. Now they can chalk up the symbol, tap it out in Morse code or thunder out the Fifth Symphony's beat, unmolested and with the full consciousness that the Germans have openly admitted their inability to check the swelling chorus of freedom."

IMPORTANT AMERICAN DOCUMENTS

The following are reproductions of important American documents relating to the Lease and Lend Act for which we are indebted to Hutchinson's 'Pictorial History of the War'. The top one is a portion of the Act bearing President Roosevelt's signature and the signature of the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the Vice-President of the United States and President of the Senate. The bottom one is the President's letter asking Congress for appropriation for helping nations at war with Germany:—

SEC. 10. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to change existing law relating to the use of the land and naval forces of the United States, except insofar as such use relates to the manufacture, procurement, and repair of defense articles, the communication of information and other noncombatant purposes enumerated in this Act.

SEC. 11. If any provision of this Act or the application of such provision to any circumstance shall be held invalid, the validity of the remainder of the Act and the applicability of such provision to other circumstances shall not be affected thereby.

Sam Rayburn
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Henry A Wallace
Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate.

Approved
Franklin D Roosevelt
March 11 — 1941.

I

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 12, 1941.

My dear Mr. Speaker:

This nation has felt that it was imperative to the security of America that we encourage the democracies' heroic resistance to aggressions, by not only maintaining but also increasing the flow of material assistance from this country. Therefore, the Congress has enacted and I have signed H.R. 1776.

Through this legislation, our country has determined to do its full part in creating an adequate arsenal of democracy. This great arsenal will be here in this country. It will be a bulwark of our own defense. It will be the source of the tools of defense for all democracies who are fighting to preserve themselves against aggression.

While the defense equipment produced under H.R. 1776 remains under the control of the United States until it is ready for disposition, it is the fixed policy of this government to make for democracies every gun, plane and munition of war that we possibly can.

To accomplish these objectives, I am transmitting an estimate in the amount of $7,000,000,000, the details of which are set forth in the accompanying letter from the Director of the Bureau of the Budget. I strongly urge the immediate enactment of this appropriation.

Respectfully,

Franklin D Roosevelt

Honorable Sam Rayburn,
Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

II

TRUTH IS SLOWER THAN FICTION

A FEW FACTS

Sir Walter Monckton, Director-General of the Ministry of Information, in the course of a recent broadcast from the British Broadcasting Corporation, stated a few facts about the Ministry which should be of interest. He said :—

I expect you have often said : Why doesn't the Ministry of Information give us more news? 'Why doesn't it tell us more quickly? Why is it so often behind the Germans?' Why does the British Broadcasting Corporation announce news in such a dull fashion?' These are just the questions about which I should like to say a word.

Let us start with first things first. The principle which guides us about news is to tell the truth and nothing but the truth. (The Germans have no such principle as I shall show you.) We should like to tell you, not only the truth, but the whole truth as soon as we can get it. We know that you can take it—and take it much more easily than silence. In the Ministry we have never had any doubt about that. We should like you to regard the giving and receiving of news as a kind of partnership in which there is mutual confidence and co-operation. If we try to get you the news as fully and as quickly as we can, we want you, on your part, not to lose confidence if you have to wait for it and not to make up for lack of news by a crop of rumours. But if you are to do this for us, we must help you to understand the difficulties we have in doing our part of the work.

ENEMY KITE-FLYING

Of course, it must often happen that we have not got the news : but when we have, the only reason why we ever withhold anything from you is because if we tell you, we cannot help telling the enemy at the same time. And there are some things it is better he should not know—or should have to find out for himself.

There is a great difference in this respect between the present war and the war of 1914–18. This time we have got broadcasting, so that the whole world can listen. This time this island, our cities and our countryside, are in the front line, so that information about what is going on here is much more valuable to the enemy than it was last time. And what's more, the enemy is always trying to coax information out of us, by what I can only describe as " Kite flying ". For instance, at the beginning of this year he wanted to know whether the *Illustrious*, one of our aircraft carriers, had been sunk in the Mediterranean action. So on January 20, 1941, he flew his kite. It was done this way. The German wireless on that day said :—

It will scarcely be disputed that the most serious loss the Navy suffered was that of the *Illustrious*. Whether she lingers on the surface or has gone to the bottom, it is quite certain that she cannot be used any more during the course of the war.

It was tempting to say she had not gone to the bottom and that she would be a lot more use to us before the war was over. But that was just what the enemy wanted to know. And if he was told, it might risk the lives of our men. So he was not told and everyone had to endure the silence till she was repaired and safely away, and then, twenty days later, on February 9, the Prime Minister told you the true story in these words :

" All the necessary repairs were made to the *Illustrious* in Malta harbour and she steamed safely off to Alexandria under her own power at 23 knots."

You will understand now what I mean when I say that in giving you the news we try to tell you the truth and nothing but the truth, but we cannot always tell you the whole truth as quickly as we wish.

HITLER'S PREFERENCE FOR THE BIG LIE

But the Germans, as I said, work on a quite different principle. They tell the truth when it suits them and a lie when it doesn't. They always said they would do this; it is in Hitler's bible, *Mein Kampf*. 'Propaganda.' he wrote, 'must present only that aspect of the truth which is favourable to its own side.' And he expressed a preference for the big lie on the ground that the broad masses of the nation more readily fall victims to the big than to the small lie.

Now the enemy gets certain advantages from not worrying whether he tells the truth or not. His method is quicker than ours. If we want to tell the truth, we have got to find it out first. When the fighting is a long way off and confused, the truth takes time to discover. We may have to wait for news of a naval engagement until H.M. ships have got back to harbour. And it's a long way from Matapan back to harbour. To use wireless before getting back to port might betray the position of our ships. Or again, if we want to tell the truth about the results of an air raid on Germany, we must wait till the pilots have got back and they and their reports have been carefully examined. But the Germans can, and do tell you what they want you to hear, true or false—or (more often) half true and half false—as soon as they wish.

Finding out the truth is a slow business. If you are prepared to fill in gaps by invention, you can save a lot of time. But you save it at some cost. And I am quite sure of one thing, that we must stick to our rule of trying to find out and tell the truth and nothing but the truth. It is because we try to do this that people listen to our news and

rely on it not only in British and Allied countries but in neutral countries, in enemy-occupied territories and even in Germany and in Italy themselves. If it be said that we are not always first with the news, I say that depends on what you mean by the news. We are first with what can be relied upon as the truth.

But when we have got the facts we haven't finished. How are we going to present those facts to the world? We cannot hope to satisfy all tastes. We can only do our best to see that news is presented honestly and simply.

NO EASY HOPES OR LIES

I have spent most of my time in talking about news because news must be by far the most important interest of a Ministry of Publicity. 'But what is it,' you may well ask, 'apart from news about events, which by various means we seek to put out?' Well, we tell the world exactly what we are fighting for. We explain what is involved in this struggle for freedom; the right to think, to speak, to act and to worship according to our consciences. And we show what would inevitabily follow if we lost this war. We point out what it has meant in those countries which the enemy has already overrun. Nobody doubts that if Hitler won he would make it pretty hot for us. Our way of life would be rather different when we become a 'second-class folk' with the duty of ministering to the 'master race,' the Germans. Here is a recent quotation from one of Hitler's newspapers which shows what he would like to do to us: 'We will bring to Britain a revolution of blood and tears which as a punishment will reduce the British population to degradation and poverty.' Well, it's part of our job to explain all this in plain language to the whole world. We must show that the freedom we are fighting for is no abstract idea but is the essential principle which, for us, makes life worth living. It is a real thing: it is bred in us; it springs from the earth from which we come. If you want to appreciate the truth of this, think of the places which you love best. For me, it is the good red earth of Devon; the stony wildness of Dartmoor; the orchards, the cast-houses and the hop gardens of Kent. For you—I wonder what place you are thinking of, but I am sure it is somewhere (like mine) for free men to live in. This sort of freedom is not to be preserved by complacency or lying:—

No easy hopes or lies
  Shall bring us to the goal,
But iron sacrifice
  Of body, will and soul.

In the Ministry of Information we can take our humble share in this discipline. For the Ministry in which we serve is your watch-tower. And we shall go on telling you from it—not what we should like to see—but what we do see. Still, in the blackest night we shall have with us the lamp of sure and certain hope. Till then, we, like you, shall wait patiently and cheerfully. In the darkest watch we know that in the end we shall feel on our faces the breath of the morning, and our eyes will catch the first flush of dawn. When the day comes, it will have been worth the agony of waiting and watching to be able to bring you the good tidings of victory. Do you remember how they asked the watchman in the old days, much as you ask us to-day, 'Whatchman, what of the night?' and the watchman said, as we shall say, 'The morning cometh.'

AMERICA AND THE CRISIS

(Continued from Page 11)

tragic error to eliminate two-thirds of the trained soldiers and three-quarters of the officers personnel.

(3) Permitting the present army to melt away would be disastrous and set back the training and expansion programme by at least six months.

(4) "I do believe—I know—that the danger to-day is infinitely greater. I do believe—I know—in all truth we are in the midst of a national emergency."

(5) Describing the technique adopted by Germany, President Roosevelt pointed out, "Every move up, down, and across Europe and into Asia and Africa has been conducted according to a time schedule, utilizing in every case overwhelming superiority not only in material but also in trained men. Each campaign has been based on disarming fear and gaining time until the German Government was fully ready to throw treaties and pacts to the winds and simultaneously launch an attack in overwhelming force."

AMERICAN PRECAUTIONS

That is why President Roosevelt has asked the Congress for the extension of one year period of active service in the Army for Selectees, National Guardsmen and Reserves. Newspaper forecasts cannot obviously be believed, but speculation is rife that any or all the following measures might be taken:—

(1) The American Navy may be told to treat U-boats or air raiders as pirates and deal with them as such.

(2) American pilots can fly their machines direct to Britain instead of they being handed over to the British ferry service.

(3) A closer watch would be maintained on Nazi infiltration to the Azores, the Cape Verde Islands and Dakar.

No wonder that German newspapers now consider United States as enemy No. I and President Roosevelt is stated to be aiming at world domination!

THE RUSSO-GERMAN WAR

CAPTAIN FALLS'S COMMENTARY

Captain Cyril Falls is a familiar name to listeners of the British Broadcasting Corporation. His commentary, delivered on July 18, on the Russo-German war will be read with interest :—

" One of the greatest campaigns in the whole history of warfare " he said, " is now coming to the end of its fourth week. . . Many people who were as eager as anyone to see the Russians do well feared that by this time the enemy would have gained some decisive success. They know that the Russian army was the only one in the world which approached that of Germany in strength and armament. They knew that the Russians possessed vast numbers of tanks, probably considerably more than the Germans themselves, and as many aircraft at least as the Germans could bring against them. They knew that the Russians had made a big study of mechanized war. They knew that the Russian soldier, Tsarist or Soviet, had always been extremely tough, and particularly formidable in his own territory. Yet they feared a worse state of affairs than has actually come to pass . . .

" I am far from saying that this fear was without ground. I wish I could say that I thought the sting had already been taken out of the German attack, but I very decidedly do not. What I do feel is that after a campaign of nearly a month, a lengthy period measured by the standards of *blitzkrieg*, which imposes a heavy strain on the attacker as well as on the defender, that after nearly a month the enemy is still far short of the decision. Apart from taking a great number of prisoners and capturing or destroying great quantities of materials, he has made advances deep enough to put objectives of very great importance into very grave peril. But, he has as yet neither captured those objectives nor deprived the Russian army of its fighting power, still less destroyed it . .

" It seems to me that so far the Germans have as yet scarcely achieved solid enough successes to repay them for their tremendous effort. And I can't resist believing that they have been disagreeably surprised by the resistance and determination of the Russians. . .

THREAT TO LENINGRAD

" One of the most serious German threats has been promptly recognized by the Russians and was dealt with by powerful counter-attacks on Tuesday, in the course of which heavy losses were inflicted on the German armoured and motorized forces. I am talking now of the offensive from Estonia, East of Lake Peypus, in the direction of Leningrad. This threat is all the more acute because the Finns in the North are at the same time exercising strong pressure on the Karelian Isthmus, and there is reason to believe that the Russian counter-offensive has not yet extinguished the danger.

" At the first sight you might say that Leningrad is a secondary objective, not nearly so important as Moscow and probably less important than Kiev. But as I read the situation, its significance is as follows: Kronstadt, close by, is the base of the Russian Baltic fleet. The other bases, such as Tallion, and Hango in Finland, are closely beleaguered and it's not even certain whether the Russians still hold Tallion. The Russian fleet is strong enough to be mistress of the Baltic. It recently carried out a devastating attack on a big German convoy of troopships, which was presumably on its way to Finland. If it could be put out of action, by the capture of Leningrad, the Baltic would become a German lake.

" This might also have an important effect on the land fighting, because the enemy might establish a big advance base at Leningrad which he could supply by sea better than he can now supply his forces along his lines of communications running through Estonia and Latvia. He might be able to put greater weight into his drive to Moscow and he would certainly be able to occupy Murmansk and the railway running from it. That is a very great danger, which as I say, the Russians have fully recognized and which they have taken vigorous steps to meet, but which they have not as yet succeeded in dissipating.

CENTRAL OFFENSIVES

" On the two other great offensives in the direction of Moscow and Kiev, there is little more to be said. You have all read and heard on the radio of the tremendous tank battles which are raging in those two quarters North and South of the huge Prypet Marshes. The great importance of these two cities, one the capital of the whole U.S.S.R. the other that of the republic of Ukraine, is that from the point of view of administration, organization and transport, their loss to Russia—if they were to be lost and, the enemy hasn't got either of them as yet—would be mainly that it would greatly increase the difficulty of keeping the political and military machine working well. But even if either or both were to be lost, the campaign would not be lost as long as the Russians could still keep those machines working, so long as their forces remained in being with a will to fight on. . .

(*Continued on Page* 20)

MISLEADING STATEMENTS IN ENEMY BROADCASTS

BROADCASTS IN ENGLISH

Wind Blows Cold

The Axis accomplices have failed to conceal their concern over Roosevelt's latest move in sending American forces to Iceland. Both Rome and Berlin have labelled the President's action as "rape," "invasion," "aggression." Rome talked of "round-about interventionism" (July 12) and foreshadowed American occupation of Northern Ireland and Scotland. "America is on the march," said the announcer. "Europe is the target. Step by step, Mr. Roosevelt is pushing ahead," but he darkly hinted that the President would not emulate John Brown's soul and "go marching on." No! "Greenland, Iceland, and then—then the Axis turns up and the American imperialism gets a taste of what European coalition is made of."

Shades of Matapan and Taranto

But two days earlier (July 10), Rome had been at pains to explain why Roosevelt had no excuse for occupying Iceland. And the reason?

"Iceland cannot be attacked by sea as Germany has not a sufficient fleet to do so."

Then, as a sort of afterthought, "and furthermore, 60,000 British soldiers were garrisoned on the island."

Peeved at their own navy's failure in the Mediterranean, the Italians are glad of the chance to get a sly dig at Raeder's defeats—at least two capital ships, five cruisers, 11 destroyers and 70 submarines definitely sunk, not to mention the battle ships *Scharnhorst* and *Gneisenau* and cruiser *Prinz Eugen* lying winged and winded in dock at Brest, where they have been visited regularly by the Royal Air Force and attacked with heavy armour-piercing bombs for three months past.

Mussolini's "Empire"

Rome (July 10) broadcast what amounted to a funeral oration on the Italian Army of nearly a quarter million that has "lost itself" in East Africa. The soldiers' "sacrifice" was described as "an everlasting testimonial of Italy's contribution on African territory for the final victory which the Allied Axis Powers will achieve."

Broadcasting from the same radio just three months ago, Signor Ansaldo said :—

"Never has the whole of Italy felt with such certainty that, in the long centuries to come, she will be mistress in Africa."

Now Italy is not even mistress in her own homeland. The German weekly paper *Das Reich* classifies Italy as one of the "occupied countries." At a cost of half a million casualties, Mussolini has lost his empire and Nazi bailiffs are esconced in his head office. The gambler is bankrupt.

Profitable Sacrifice

"At present," says Lord Haw Haw (July 13), "Churchill is sacrificing a large number of planes in order to carry out daylight raids over the occupied and German coastal territory for purely propaganda purposes. He wishes first to create the illusion that he is helping Russia and secondly to cheer up the British public with the old legends of R.A.F. superiority."

In these raids last week the Royal Air Force "sacrificed" 85 machines, but destroyed 82 German aircraft.

Four days before Lord Haw Haw went on the air, Berlin announcers told the German people that these Royal Air Force attacks "unfortunately cannot yet be prevented altogether" and they "will continue to have disagreeable effects."

Air Aid to Russia

Berlin told us on July 10 that "The British air attacks on the Channel coast and open German towns, as for instance the old town of Munster, can in no way influence the great decision in the East."

Royal Air Force aid to Russia consists mainly in the systematic blasting of communications behind the German lines. Munster, which the Germans choose to call an "open town," is an important railway centre, is used as an air base and includes a military barracks.

Errors of Judgment

On July 8, Berlin reported "a particularly successful raid on the harbour installations of Portsmouth" on Monday night and claimed to have inflicted heavy damage on the naval dock-yard there.

The German pilots seem to have lost their bearings, for, in the first sharp raid on Britain for nearly three weeks, it was Southampton that suffered. Southampton is 20 miles to the north-west of Portsmouth.

An Italian pilot made a similar mistake on July 12, when he loosed his bombs on the Spanish town of La Linea, thinking he was attacking Gibraltar. Six neutral Spaniards were killed and nearly a score injured. True to form, Berlin accused the Royal Air Force of attempting to provoke Spain.

Wavell on Victory

Berlin reported on July 8 an alleged interview with a representative of the *New York Times*, in which General Wavell "openly admitted that Britain could not win this war." The German announcer went on to say that "Egyptian political circles were deeply impressed" by this statement.

Only five days previously, Premier Hussein Sirry Pasha of Egypt had written of Wavell in *Al Ahram* :—

"In critical hours he was always absolutely confident of victory and in his troops."

"Booby-traps"

Berlin (July 12) retailed "another typical example of Britain's methods of warfare," reported from North Africa by a special correspondent of the Italian *Stefani* news agency The allegation was that British pilots had dropped a number of Thermos flasks containing tubes of toothpaste which were supposed to attract the attention of the troops. "All these tubes had been filled with explosives, however, which seriously injured several German and Italian soldiers who picked up these bottles from the desert. One German soldier was killed."

The Germans have a little personal experience of setting booby-traps themselves. During operations in German South-west Africa (1914–15), the Germans were forced to evacuate the town of Aus, and here is the personal account of one of the South African troops who marched in after the Germans had fled. It is recorded in P. W. Rainer's *African Hazard*.

"'That hat's mine,' cried a ragged trooper, flinging his worn hat from his head and dismounting to grab a nice new one, which had apparently fallen from the head of some German. Inside the hat was a string which led to a switch, which caused a spark, which touched off a mine and sent the trooper where hats were not needed.

"The whole place was full of such booby-traps. For the few days that we were there we heard occasional explosions, which meant that someone had been maimed or blown to bits. We got so that we shied across the road at the sight of a hat, made a detour of yards at the sight of a tin and couldn't have been coaxed inside a building by the promise of paradise."

So much for Axis accusations about "fighting dirty."

War at sea

Commenting on the Australian Commerce Minister's decision to buy up all wheat surpluses in the country, Berlin (July 11) said this constituted an indirect admission of Germany's success in the Battle of the Atlantic.

That Germany's efforts in this gigantic battle have shown relatively poor results is proved by the announcement that only four per cent of all war material shipped from the United States to England in recent months has failed to reach its destination.

It is also worth remembering that every day Britain has at least 2,000 ships at sea and more than 300 of these are in the danger zone. Yet the average weekly loss for February, March, April and May of this year was only 27 ships.

Among friends

On July 9, Berlin accused Britain of betraying her Rumanian friends by sending to the Russian High Command "detailed sketches and plans of the Rumanian oilfield."

Rumania ceased to be a friend of Britain when she renounced the British guarantee exactly a year ago and later allowed German troops to occupy her territory, using it as a base for the invasion of other Balkan States.

Rumanian oil represents three quarters of Europe's production and it has all been surrendered to the Nazis. Rumanian oil enabled German bombers to rain death and destruction on Britain's cities, as well as on British and Indian troops in Iraq and the Western Desert.

Food for Syria

The German radio, on July 7, reported "tremendous increases" in the price of bread in British occupied Syria, "due to the fact that the British authorities did not import a sufficient quantity of grain."

Ever since the surrender of Damascus (June 21) 400 tons of extra foodstuffs have been arriving daily in the Syrian capital for distribution among the civilian population. These food convoys include large consignments of Australian wheat.

BROADCASTS IN ASIATIC LANGUAGES

U. S. A.—German Intentions

Talking of the American move in Iceland the Italians' Hindustani broadcast of July 10 says that Roosevelt produced the lame excuse that the Western Hemisphere was threatened by Germany. It is remembered, however, that on June 13 the Italian broadcaster in English to Great Britain and North America was so eager to deny even the possibility of an Axis invasion of the U. S. A. that he went a little too far and said: "Hitler and Mussolini are the last to attempt an American invasion at an unpropitious moment." The moment when Germany would be ready to attack the U. S. A. was hinted at by Doctor Ley, the Nazi Labour leader in an article he published on June 6. "In two years at the least," he wrote, "Germany and Italy will be unconquerable and no power will be able to suppress them. Then over 300 million Europeans with their endless resources of coal, ore and materials of all kinds will face 170 million Englishmen and Americans whose resources are widely scattered over the face of the earth."

Discomfiture over Iceland

In view of their declared intentions, it is not at all surprising that the Germans waxed indignant over what was styled American aggression against a small country, and their Hindustani, Persian and Arabic broadcasts of July 9 did their best to make out that President Roosevelt had invaded Iceland. Actually, so deep was the Icelanders' apprehension about a probable Nazi thrust against their country, that their Prime Minister not only invited the U. S. A. forces to occupy Iceland for the duration of the war but also insisted that the occupation should be in sufficient force

to preclude all possibility of interference. In any case, Germany's anger and disappointment at being outmanœuvred by the U. S. A. becomes very understandable when it is remembered that the Germans themselves considered the island of such strategic importance that in March 1939 Hitler requested the Iceland authorities to give him permission to establish an air base there.

American Public Opinion

Germany's Hindustani and Persian broadcasts of July 11 proudly declare that, according to a poll conducted by an American paper, 80 per cent of the Americans are against going to war. That the Nazi analysis of the situation is entirely fictitious is shown by the latest Gallup poll. Asked about their views regarding the Russo-German war, as against 72 per cent desiring a Russian victory, only 4 per cent wished to see the Nazis triumphant; the remainder being indifferent or undecided. Significant too are the remarks of one of the most influential American newspapers, the *New York Post*, which calls on the United States to declare war immediately against Germany. "We are in this war," says this paper, "because we stand fatefully in the path of a war-maker bent on world conquest, to whom our very existence and freedom is a taunt."

Out of their own mouths

Still seeking to convince a by no means credulous world that they are waging a holy crusade against Bolshevism, the Nazis' Hindustani, Persian and Arabic broadcasts of July 10 make a Norwegian paper say that just when "Europe" had launched a crusade against Russia, President Roosevelt stabbed her in the back. In a talk to Germans, however, Rear Admiral Luetzow did not trouble himself with this propaganda theme. He merely described the situation as being a war by Germany to get the territory and property of Russia, which in fact it is. Besides, the Italians let the cat out of the bag when they, rather tactlessly, broadcast a long account of Russia's wealth in grain, oil and manganese, all of which, they said, would become available to the Axis.

Lies as Allies

The Germans in their Hindustani, Persian and Arabic broadcasts of July 8 joyfully quote an unknown and unnamed Swiss "weekly" as stating that the Russo-German war is going to end the common enemy of the world, namely, Bolshevist Russia. It is, however, typical of the Nazis that their Propaganda Minister did not feel like quoting the famous Swiss paper, the *Basler Nachrichten*, which calls the invasion of Russia not a crusade but a "Swastikade". "Germany", it says, "is fighting not for cornfields but for the mastery of Europe and against England". As regards the German public's reaction, the Berlin correspondent of the Swiss paper *Volksrecht* wrote on June 23: "Gloom and sinister forebodings came over many millions of Germans on hearing the news of the Russo-German conflict".

Trying to depict Russian Troops' defeatism, the Nazis in their Hindustani, Persian and Arabic broadcasts of July 7 circulate the fantastics story that 70,000 of the Russian troops "cleared off" their political commissars and joined the Germans. It will be recalled, however, that as a part of general reorganization, after the Finnish campaign, Stalin removed those commissars. So much for the German story.

Pounding of Nazi War Machine

The Nazis, in their Hindustani, Persian and Arabic broadcasts of July 7 minimise the Royal Air Force's pounding of Germany's war machine and say that the British aircraft attacking Germany were "utterly thwarted". Actually a number of towns in Western Germany, including Munster, Bielefield and Magdeburg provided the main targets for aircraft of the Bomber Command on July 5. In all these industrial towns considerable damage was observed, and many fires left burning. Heavy bombers of the Royal Air Force escorted by squadrons of fighters renewed the attack over Northern France on July 6 when the important steel and engineering works at Lille were hit by sticks of high explosive bombs.

Germany and Syria

When the Vichy authorities had asked for an Armistice, Germany was busy saying that England had achieved no success. Now that the British terms have been accepted and the fighting has ceased, Germany's Hindustani and Persian broadcasts of July 13 under-rate the British achievement and describe it as a 'nominal' success. Germany's use of Syria during the intrigue that the nefarious Nazis engineered in Iraq proves beyond doubt Syria's strategic importance. The outstanding result of this successful campaign, therefore, is that the outer defences of Suez and of India are no longer in danger of becoming an Axis base of operations. Communications with Turkey are restored, and Syria's important trade with Palestine will be resumed under British protection.

Truth about "Beirut Bombing"

The Nazis' Persian and Arabic broadcasts of July 7 report British bombing of Beirut and characterise it as a deliberate massacre on the part of the British. Berlin's desire to forget her own deliberate raids, delivered without warning, over Alexandria and Damascus is quite understandable. The Arabs, however, know that British action in Beirut was

in striking contrast with the Axis proceedings in Alexandria and Damascus. Before attacking Beirut on June 9, the Royal Air Force dropped leaflets on the port, indicating the exact time of the impending air raid and listing the objectives that would be bombed. The raid was carried out on time and there was not a single civilian casualty.

German Raids on Alexandria

Dr. Goebbels' Hindustani broadcast of July 8 plays up to Germans' raid on Alexandria on July 6 and says that they scored direct hits on a British aircraft ship, the harbour and the railway station. Actually, the German raid was directed against the civilian population of the town, killing two and wounding fourteen. Writing about an earlier German air-raid—and the Germans have been consistent in their indiscriminate bombing of the civilians—the *Al Balagh*, a Cairo newspaper, remarked on June 13:—"Axis airmen do not hesitate to bomb towns indiscriminately. The Axis planes did not venture to approach the British fleet in the harbour, but they poured their wrath on civilians."

GERMAN CAMPAIGN IN RUSSIA—(*Continued from Page* 9)

The air and naval forces have also been active and the Soviet claimed this week that, in an attack on a convoy in the Baltic, they destroyed a dozen enemy vessels. The Russian Air Force has dealt crippling blows to the Rumanian oil plants at Ploesti and Constanza and also raided Finnish towns. The Germans made their first air raid on Moscow on Tuesday, the air raid alarm in the Russian capital lasting nearly six hours. But little damage was caused while 2 German planes were shot down. Similar results were reported during subsequent air raids.

AID TO RUSSIA

Thus, as *The Times* remarks, the end of the fourth week of the German onslaught on Russia finds the Russian armies everywhere resisting in good order and despite their ordeal, with unabated courage and confidence. There is no sign at all of a break on which Hitler must have counted, either in the military or political front. The spirit of the Russians is indomitable in line behind line and indeed in front of the line, where resistance is constantly springing up to embarrass the invader in the territory already occupied by him. Hitler is being made to pay dearly for every square mile of Russian territory invaded by him in the past four weeks. *The Times* proceeds: "The essential factor in Russia's power of resistance is the modern eastern dispersal of Russia's heavy industry. There can no longer be any question of putting Russia out of action by a few fortunate or well planned strokes at the vital points. If Hitler counted—as he may well have done—on the strategy of a knock-out blow, this method has failed him. The Russian armies can withdraw as they withdrew before Napoleon, leaving destruction and devastation behind them. So long as the Russian defence holds together—and there are no symptoms of distintegration—no German acquisition of territory can destroy its power to resist and to fight again another day." *The Times* in conclusion refers to the Anglo-Russian alliance and says: Hitler's plan is to crush Russia, before turning back to destroy Britain. The British plan is to frustrate the first of these purposes before he has a chance of reverting to the second. The policy of all aid to Russia, direct and indirect, must be pursued to the limit of capacity and of the practical possibilities of the situation. The Anglo-Russian alliance, if its opportunities are promptly seized and consistently followed up, may yet make the day of Hitler's invasion of Russia the decisive turning point of the war.

Now that, following Mr. Churchill's example, M. Stalin has taken the portfolio of Commissar for Defence in addition to the duties of Prime Minister, we may expect an even greater co-ordination of effort in Russia. The three Generals under him in charge of the operations in the field—Marshals Voroshilov, Timoshenko and Budenny—are all tried veterans and may be relied on to give a good account of themselves.

RUSSO-GERMAN WAR—(*Continued from Page* 16)

CONCLUSION

"Unfortunately, we have got nothing like the detail to go upon that we had in other campaigns . . . I believe that the Russians stand in very serious peril. But I do want to emphasize once more that this is a campaign where there is no means of winning victory except by completely crushing the enemy in the open field. No other campaign in this war was fought under such conditions. So long as the Russians fight and have a will to go on fighting, there will be no decisive victory for the Germans. There is no cutting through to a Dunkirk, or a Trondjheim, or a Salonika or an Athens. Victory must be won in the open field. And what a field!"

N.B.—Please file the Madras War Review regularly for future reference.

[With the compliments of the Director of Information, Madras.]

MADRAS: PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.